

ADVERTISE!

The Best Medium for Advertising in the Colony is THE 'CHINA MAIL.'

THE PUBLISHER AND LEADING PAPER.

No. 11,657.

# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878 & 1889.  
JOSEPH GILLIOTTE'S PENS.  
Of Highest Quality, & Having Greatest Durability, are the best  
in the world.  
The only Award, Clever 1123.  
NUMBERS FOR USE BY BANKERS,  
Post Men, etc., 222, 223, 227.  
Clip Pen, 34, 5 or, 227, 104, 201, 7, 209.  
In Fine Medium and Broad points  
the New Turned-up Point 1429.  
ELT

統一廿七月百九千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1900.

日五廿月六年子庚

PRICE, \$2.50 Per Month.

## Business Notices.

**W. S. BAILEY & CO.**

17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

### Engineers and General Merchants

SOLE AGENTS FOR CARTER'S DISINTEGRATORS FOR

GRINDING BARK, BEAN CAKE, SANDALWOOD, CORN,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

AMERICAN DRILLING MACHINES FOR HAND OR POWER.  
DUPLEX AND DIRECT ACTING PUMPS FOR EVERY SERVICE.  
SHIP'S TELEGRAPHHS, SPECIAL SIZES  
FOR LAUNCHES.  
CHAMPION FORGES, LUBRICATORS,  
INJECTORS, EJECTORS.  
ENGINE OILS AND SOLIDIFIED  
LUBRICANT.  
ENGINE AND BOILER MOUNTINGS.  
ASBESTOS AND PUMP PACKINGS.  
GENERAL STORES of Every Description.

THE Peak Hotel.

CITY OFFICE,  
7, DUDDELL STREET.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, THE PEAK,  
near the TRAM TERMINUS. TELEPHONE 66.  
For Terms,  
Apply to the MANAGER. 741

CHEE WING, 致  
28 & 29, LEE YUEN STREET (WEST),  
HONGKONG.

DEALER IN  
All Sorts of COPPER, BRASS, STEEL,  
IRON WARE, &c.,  
Suitable for  
SHIPS, ENGINEERS AND HOUSE BUILDERS.  
Hongkong, May 21, 1900. 1227

FOR SALE.

SURVEYOR'S LEVEL, Complete.  
Nearly New.  
Price \$130.00.  
Apply to C. E. W.  
Care of CHINA MAIL Office.  
Hongkong, July 16, 1900. 1537

DOOLITTLE AND POLLACK,  
AGENTS FOR CHINA,  
are prepared to quote prices and make  
Contracts to Supply all kinds of CAN-  
NED MEATS and BARRELED  
PROVISIONS.  
Some Lines of CANNED MEATS  
in STOCK.  
Hongkong, July 10, 1900. 1538

For ARMOUR PACKING CO.,  
we are prepared to quote prices and make  
Contracts to Supply all kinds of CAN-  
NED MEATS and BARRELED  
PROVISIONS.  
Hongkong, July 10, 1900. 1538

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COM-  
PANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE  
DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per  
SHARE for Six Months ending 30th June,  
1900, will be PAYABLE on the 31st  
instant, on which date DIVIDEND WAR-  
RANTS may be obtained on Application  
at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from the 26th to  
the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Invest-  
ment and Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents West Point Building  
Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, July 12, 1900. 1612

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE  
DOLLARS per SHARE for the six  
months ended the 30th June, 1900, being  
the same as the DIVIDEND PER CENT per  
share will be PAYABLE on the 31st  
instant, on which date DIVIDEND WAR-  
RANTS may be obtained on Application at  
the Company's Office, No. 5 Queen's Road  
Central.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from the 26th to  
the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 12, 1900. 1612

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE  
DOLLARS per SHARE for the six  
months ended the 30th June, 1900, being  
the same as the DIVIDEND PER CENT per  
share will be PAYABLE on the 31st  
instant, on which date DIVIDEND WAR-  
RANTS may be obtained on Application at  
the Company's Office, No. 5 Queen's Road  
Central.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from the 26th to  
the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 12, 1900. 1612

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE  
DOLLARS per SHARE for the six  
months ended the 30th June, 1900, being  
the same as the DIVIDEND PER CENT per  
share will be PAYABLE on the 31st  
instant, on which date DIVIDEND WAR-  
RANTS may be obtained on Application at  
the Company's Office, No. 5 Queen's Road  
Central.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from the 26th to  
the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 12, 1900. 1612

## Business Notices.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1900.

## Business Notices.

**BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED,**

17, PRAYA CENTRAL  
(NEAR THE ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE).

PACKING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
BOILER COMPOSITION,  
ENGINE AND OTHER OILS.

"ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK."  
ALL ARTICLES OF FIRST-CLASS QUALITY.

BRADLEY & Co., Managers.  
JOHN BROWNHILL, Superintendent.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & C°**

THE CELEBRATED  
"GEM" ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

ICE CHESTS,  
ICE SHAVES,

ICE PICKS,  
AND OTHER SEASONABLE GOODS.

**G. H. MUMM & CO.'S  
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.**

Agents: SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

For Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan.

ASK FOR FERGUSON'S

P. & Q.  
SPECIAL LIQUEUR, 10 YEARS OLD  
HIGHLAND WHISKY.

FERGUSON'S

SPECIAL CREAM  
BREADALBANE HIGHLAND WHISKY.

These are the finest productions of Scotland  
and are absolutely of all delicious flavor.

THE CREME DE LA CREME OF

WHISKIES.

PURE AND MILD.

Sole Importers:

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

**MANILA CIGARS,**

ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST MARKS FROM

LA INSULAR AND LA PERLA DE ORIENTE FACTORIES.

J. M. DE ZUNIGA,

No. 9, Queen's Road Central.

Entrance by Ice House Street, (New Victoria Hotel)

2716

THE PHARMACY,

10 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN PATENT MEDICINES. Prescriptions carefully

dispensed by a qualified CHEMIST. Special attention to FRENCH and Other

FOREIGN FORMULE.

SOMERVILLE'S EXPORT AND GLENDOUR WHISKIES.

PORTSOY HIGHLAND WHISKY (PURE MALT).

MANILA CIGARS.

Manager RICHARD FLINT.

1882

KIRIN.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

A POWERFUL TWIN-SCREW

RIVER STEAMER, very suitable

for carrying a large number of Passengers and Cargo.

For Particulars, apply to BANKER & Co.

Hongkong, July 19, 1:00. 1526

THE INDUSTRIAL ART.  
(MOSAIC TILE FACTORY).

THE BUSINESS is conducted under

the Style of CASINO & Co., has

now been taken over by myself, and I have

therefore beg to inform my Patrons that I am

prepared to execute all orders for Colored

Tiles, Moldings, Artificial Marble, and

Granite Monuments, Statues, &c., under

an improved system, and in an expeditious

manner.

All communications should be addressed

to the Factory, No. 218, 219, 227 Queen's

Road East (Opposite McGregor's Barracks).

J. M. GASTON.

Hongkong, July 16, 1900. 1524

W. HUTTON POTTS,  
Sales Agent for Hongkong.

Hongkong, July 20, 1900. 1525

28

## Business Notices.

THE SIXTY YEARS  
WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION,  
FOR QUALITY, PURITY, EXCELLENCE.

PRODUCED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL

AUTHORITIES AND MOST

Established  
since 1829.

WONDERFUL PURIFIER  
OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S  
SARSAPARILLA

The Most Reliable  
Remedy for  
RHEUMATISM.

ERUPTIONS,  
and the BEST  
PREVENTIVE  
of ILLNESS.

WILKINSON'S  
SARSAPARILLA

CLEANSES  
THE BLOOD OF ALL  
DANGEROUS  
HUMOURS.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

EL HONGKONG DRUG, CHOCHEANK & CO., A. S. WATER & CO., &c.

## Business Notices.

THE SUMMER HAS COME  
AND SO HAVE

Watkins' Aerated Waters.

But the latter have come to stay.

OUR

SODA, POTASH, TONIC, RASPBERRYADE,  
SARSAPARILLA, LEMON-SQUASH, SELTZER, LITHIA,  
SANTHARIS, LEMONADE, BELFAST GINGER-ALE,  
ZOEDONE, AND GINGER BEER

are second to none. Our machinery being of the very newest  
design we are enabled to turn out the best article.

Watkins Limited.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Portland Cement.

In casks of 375 lbs net \$5.00 per cask, ex Factory.

In bags of 250 lbs net \$3.00 per bag, ex Factory

FACTORIES HONGKONG AND MACAO.

Glazed Stoneware, Drain Pipes and Fittings, Glazed  
Paving Bricks and Tiles, Fire Bricks and Fire Clay.

FIRE CLAY WORKS—DEEP WATER BAY, HONGKONG.

For further particulars, apply to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., GENERAL AGENTS.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

## Intimations.

**Cuticura SOAP**

To Prevent Facial Blemishes  
Principles, blotches, blackheads, yellow, mottled, oily skin, rashes, irritations and ruddiness, red, prominent, raised, pimply, shapeless, nubs, and painful pimples, are all dry skin, and falling hair, with healing, softening, and simple daily rashes and irritations, no agency in the world so pure, so sweet, so specific, so effective as CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps. It is so because it removes the universal cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, inflamed, and sluggish condition of the pores.

Scalp and the world. *Patent No. 2,000,000.*  
Manufactured by the *Stearin & Soda Company*, New York, U.S.A.  
and Canada.

**CUTICURA SOAP**

**G. FALCONER & Co.,**  
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,  
NEW SELECTIONS OF  
DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVERWARE,  
HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,  
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES.  
**PINCE-NEZ AND EYE PRESERVES.**  
G. FALCONER & Co. ARE AGENTS FOR ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES & BINOCULARS, LORD RELVINS NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.

JUST ARRIVED: EASTMAN'S CAMERAS AND ACCESSORIES,  
64, QUEEN'S ROAD.

**Lanoline'**  
Natural Toilet Preparations.  
Toilet Lanoline is a delicate lotion  
in a glass bottle, and contains delicate  
essences of flowers and herbs in a subtle  
mixture. It is a gentle lotion for  
the skin, and is used for the eyes.  
Lanoline Toilet Soap  
never leaves a white or yellow  
residue. Wholesale Dept.—67, HUNTINGTON, LONDON.

**ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'**  
A Simple Remedy for Preventing & Curing by Natural Means  
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Blisters, Stomach, Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eructions, Boils, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.  
SMALL-POX, SCARLET FEVER, PYREXIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease. "I have been a nurse for ten years, and have never seen cases of scarlet fever, pyrexia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During this time I have not been ill for a single day, and this I attribute to the use of Eno's Fruit Salt, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (Qualified).

THE EFFECT OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' ON A DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS, AND FEVERISH CONDITION IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. IT IS, IN FACT, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, AND AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'. Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the FRUIT SALT WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO's Patent.

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's**  
**CHLORODYNE**

COUGHS,  
COLDS,  
ASTHMA,  
BONCHITIS.

I IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR  
DIARRHEA,  
DYSENTERY,  
CHOLERA.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances being eliminated), and since the formula has never been published it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.

D. R. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—*Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. PAGE WOOD* stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1884.



## TIENHSIN UNDER SIEGE.

(N.C. Daily News' Correspondent.)  
Tientsin, July 1.  
Peking.

Yesterday evening was uneventful; our sole subject of conversation and thought being "Peking." I need not add how depressing it is—as we all passed old and intimate friends in the capital. During the last two or three years, since railway communication has been easy, the two communities have seen a lot of each other, and many of our interests have been common. I estimate the foreign population of Peking at not less than three hundred, with guards amounting to nearly six hundred; the total number of lives now in daily perils is hard to calculate, but I estimate it at nearly one thousand.

The Reconnaissance.

The reconnaissance is forced (with orders not to attack), to which I referred yesterday, resulted in the knowledge that from 3,000 to 4,000 men, supposed to be those of the 3rd Army, had entrenched themselves some four miles N.W. of the Temperance Hall. They always have only eight rifle rifles to this range and pull the trigger to fire a shot into the Settlement; but, in this case, they ringed up super-chargers, though as it is not aimed at individuals, this is hardly the best name for it. We have no doubt the military people will clear them out soon; they themselves are annoyed by it. The burned villages out in that direction too still give cover, and it may become a question if the shells of the ruined houses will not have to be scattered to the ground. One Pathan of the 15th R. Regiment was killed in the reconnaissance and three wounded.

## Snipers' Victims.

All last night we again had a furious exchange of outpost rifle volleys; to call it a skirmish would be far below the machine gun and field pieces took a part. Once again the whizzing of stray shots was quite a feature of a walk down Victoria Road; all the sentries were standing under cover. During the whole fortnight of the siege, I only know of three cases in which a foreigner was hit by these visitors. Mr. George Darrell, seriously, the Admiral by a spent bullet, unhurt, and a sailor wounded slightly. The curious thing about these two consecutive night attacks is the utter absence of information about them next morning; military men not at the front think they are simply a waste of ammunition. Some cautious man thinks he sees something and fires; the enemy replies at a distance, bullets hisse over one's head and the disturbance becomes general.

## Crackers!

I do not think I mentioned one amusing possibility of the Chinese exodus from the Arsenal on Wednesday, 27th June. When our fellows got within 500 yards and were preparing for the rush on, there was a really terrible fusillade from the Wei-tze, a truly infernal din, especially vis-a-vis the Russians. Fortunately every man in the attack ought to have been exterminated, but the others must have been some fell. When they got up to the wall, all the crackans (Crackers) This is a true bill; let us only hope it will not decide the Kiangsu again, and so aid the escape of the enemy.

## Shelling.

Some information came in from the city yesterday that General Ma had arrived with 2,000 men, and was throwing up entrenchments in the S.W. suburbs; the Intelligence Department, however, doesn't think much of Ma, the men they wish to hear of are Sung and Yuan Shih-kai also of the forces from Shantung.

Heavy shelling began up at the railway station—the Russian guns have been pounding away at something in the N. and N.E., and the Chinese have been replying with vigour; one or two of their shells have descended over the French Concession, but damage has resulted. This gives us evidence of one thing, that the Chinese are still in some force near Tientsin, and have not yet received a threatening sufficient to deter them from coming up to the foreign forces.

## A Reconnaissance in Force.

I have just ascertained that General Alexei will make a reconnoissance in force, with a view to finding the enemy in the City, but has ordered that no attack be made. It is probable, however, that the advance guards go near the fort, and by the yamen where the Long Tongs are mounted, they may attempt a rush on it. Meaning, as I write, the Russian field pieces are striking the walls of my house and dropping into some adjacent ponds. If our advance appears to them formidable, no doubt the Chinese will drop a few shells in among our wives and bairns again.

## The Relief of Peking.

A wild rumor is circulating here that a force of 40,000 Russians has unexpectedly reached Peking from the East and North-East. Fools might as well proclaim that 40,000 Juijians had come down on a lunar rainbow. Had the news been that a flying column of 40,000 cavalry and mounted infantry had come down by rail to Shantung and then made a dash for Peking via Yungking, it might have been within the limits of possibility, although even then highly improbable. A civilian opinion on military matters is probably worthless, but none the less do I venture to express my dissent from the dictum now freely expressed, that a whole month must elapse before an advance on Peking is made. Transport is the crux of the position, but transport is after all not so impossible as people think. Ten miles off the road to recent advance, carts and teams could be obtained at reasonable prices from villages at this distance already prowling round the Settlements with food; they with a market to be established at the Race Course under the protection of Power H. They say if this be done, there will be an endless supply of vegetables, eggs, fowls, and fish. They express fear of Power H, and with some justice as the M's shoot every man they meet and burn every village they traverse. Their policy is as unwise as it is ruthless and will assuredly defeat its own purpose. The other day the coolie bulk outside Taku Bar ran short of food and came sailing in for supplies; the men in her are of invaluable help at the Bar in working cargo, etc. Will it be believed when I say she was deliberately fired on, set on fire and the poor rogues jumped overboard to escape? The flames they were shot at in the water? I can assure you as fully acquainted as to the authenticity of this atrocious story at first and then how exaggerated it is.

Captain Campbell's Wound.

Nothing of great importance occurred after I posted yesterday's budget. The shipping was maintained with very great difficulty, and the Victoria Road was a real calamity as Mr. C. V. Campbell of H. B. M.'s Consular Service found to his cost; a bullet with a strong vertical bias struck his leg about ten inches above the ankle, grazed the skin and then invaded the ankle joint. Mr. Campbell enjoyed immunity through all the dangers of the Admiral's expedition, and it is hard to see that he should now fall a victim to a stay ashore. Fairly heavy rain was intermittent all the

afternoon and night; we are now clearly in for the rainy season, so far uncomplicated by heat. Rain will damp Chinese colour for more than a week, and the new trenches dug in the S. Eastern plain (N. W. from us) during the last three days must have been fairly uncomfortable last night to the Chi-esa troops.

## The Reconnaissance.

The reconnaissance is forced (with orders not to attack), to which I referred yesterday, resulted in the knowledge that from 3,000 to 4,000 men, supposed to be those of the 3rd Army, had entrenched themselves some four miles N.W. of the Temperance Hall. They always have only eight rifle rifles to this range and pull the trigger to fire a shot into the Settlement; but, in this case, they ringed up super-chargers, though as it is not aimed at individuals, this is hardly the best name for it. We have no doubt the military people will clear them out soon; they themselves are annoyed by it. The burned villages out in that direction too still give cover, and it may become a question if the shells of the ruined houses will not have to be scattered to the ground. One Pathan of the 15th R. Regiment was killed in the reconnaissance and three wounded.

## Snipers' Victims.

All last night we again had a furious exchange of outpost rifle volleys; to call it a skirmish would be far below the machine gun and field pieces took a part. Once again the whizzing of stray shots was quite a feature of a walk down Victoria Road; all the sentries were standing under cover. During the whole fortnight of the siege, I only know of three cases in which a foreigner was hit by these visitors. Mr. George Darrell, seriously, the Admiral by a spent bullet, unhurt, and a sailor wounded slightly. The curious thing about these two consecutive night attacks is the utter absence of

information about them next morning; military men not at the front think they are simply a waste of ammunition. Some cautious man thinks he sees something and fires; the enemy replies at a distance, bullets hisse over one's head and the disturbance becomes general.

## Crackers!

I do not think I mentioned one amusing possibility of the Chinese exodus from the Arsenal on Wednesday, 27th June. When our fellows got within 500 yards and were preparing for the rush on, there was a really terrible fusillade from the Wei-tze, a truly infernal din, especially vis-a-vis the Russians. Fortunately every man in the attack ought to have been exterminated, but the others must have been some fell. When they got up to the wall, all the crackans (Crackers)

This is a true bill; let us only hope it will not decide the Kiangsu again, and so aid the escape of the enemy.

## Shelling.

Some information came in from the city yesterday that General Ma had arrived with 2,000 men, and was throwing up entrenchments in the S.W. suburbs; the Intelligence Department, however, doesn't think much of Ma, the men they wish to hear of are Sung and Yuan Shih-kai also of the forces from Shantung.

Heavy shelling began up at the railway station—the Russian guns have been pounding away at something in the N. and N.E., and the Chinese have been replying with vigour; one or two of their shells have descended over the French Concession, but damage has resulted. This gives us evidence of one thing, that the Chinese are still in some force near Tientsin, and have not yet received a threatening sufficient to deter them from coming up to the foreign forces.

## A Reconnaissance in Force.

I have just ascertained that General Alexei will make a reconnoissance in force, with a view to finding the enemy in the City, but has ordered that no attack be made. It is probable, however, that the advance guards go near the fort, and by the yamen where the Long Tongs are mounted, they may attempt a rush on it. Meaning, as I write, the Russian field pieces are striking the walls of my house and dropping into some adjacent ponds. If our advance appears to them formidable, no doubt the Chinese will drop a few shells in among our wives and bairns again.

## The Relief of Peking.

A wild rumor is circulating here that a force of 40,000 Russians has unexpectedly reached Peking from the East and North-East. Fools might as well proclaim that 40,000 Juijians had come down on a lunar rainbow. Had the news been that a flying column of 40,000 cavalry and mounted infantry had come down by rail to Shantung and then made a dash for Peking via Yungking, it might have been within the limits of possibility, although even then highly improbable. A civilian opinion on military matters is probably worthless, but none the less do I venture to express my dissent from the dictum now freely expressed, that a whole month must elapse before an advance on Peking is made. Transport is the crux of the position, but transport is after all not so impossible as people think. Ten miles off the road to recent advance, carts and teams could be obtained at reasonable prices from villages at this distance already prowling round the Settlements with food; they with a market to be established at the Race Course under the protection of Power H. They say if this be done, there will be an endless supply of vegetables, eggs, fowls, and fish. They express fear of Power H, and with some justice as the M's shoot every man they meet and burn every village they traverse. Their policy is as unwise as it is ruthless and will assuredly defeat its own purpose.

The other day the coolie bulk outside Taku Bar ran short of food and came sailing in for supplies; the men in her are of invaluable help at the Bar in working cargo, etc. Will it be believed when I say she was deliberately fired on, set on fire and the poor rogues jumped overboard to escape? The flames they were shot at in the water? I can assure you as fully acquainted as to the authenticity of this atrocious story at first and then how exaggerated it is.

## C. V. Campbell's Wound.

Nothing of great importance occurred after I posted yesterday's budget. The shipping was maintained with very great difficulty, and the Victoria Road was a real calamity as Mr. C. V. Campbell of H. B. M.'s Consular Service found to his cost; a bullet with a strong vertical bias struck his leg about ten inches above the ankle, grazed the skin and then invaded the ankle joint. Mr. Campbell enjoyed immunity through all the dangers of the Admiral's expedition, and it is hard to see that he should now fall a victim to a stay ashore. Fairly heavy rain was intermittent all the

## Shipping.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHIMONOSEKI.

THE Company's Steamship PAKHOU.

will be despatched as above on MON-

DAY, the 23rd Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 18, 1900. 1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495

1495



**MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.**  
Shipping.  
Daylight.—Medium Maru leaves for Swatow.

**MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.**

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, by Mr G. P. Lamont.  
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land situated at Kowloon Bay, (near Hook Up).  
3.15 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land situated at Kowloon Bay, (near Hook Up).

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Goods per *Azores* unclaimed before noon, subject to rent.  
Goods per *Fox* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

**General Memoranda.**

TUESDAY, July 24.—  
11 a.m.—Auction of Power Silk Weaving Plant, &c., at the Silk Works, Iap. Say Wan.  
6 p.m.—Meeting of Post Club.  
Goods per *Soda* Maru not cleared after this date subject to rent.  
Wednesday, July 25.—  
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., at the Company's Offices, Queen's Buildings.  
Goods per *Kumsung* undelivered after noon this date subject to rent.  
Goods per *Ceremonial* not cleared at 4 p.m., subject to rent.  
Goods per *Franz Ferdinand*, undelivered after this date subject to rent.  
THURSDAY, July 26.—  
11 a.m.—Private Meeting of Shareholders of the Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Ltd., at the Company's Offices, No. 9, Praya Central.  
SATURDAY, July 28.—  
Interim Dividend of 8½% on Shares of the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., payable.  
Goods per *Azores* undelivered after this date subject to rent.  
TUESDAY, July 31.—  
Interim Dividend of \$1.50 on Shares of the West Point Building Co., Ltd., payable.  
Interim Dividend of 8½% on Shares of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., payable.

"The blood is diseased the body is diseased."—Remember that the blood, whether pure or impure, circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. If it is bad we poison the body. If it is good we spread disease on its borders. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds the effects of Clark's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clark's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes. E24

**CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM—KNOWN TO FAIL.**  
DURING last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days time the child had fully recovered. This child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail.—Mrs. CURTIS BAKER, Bookwater, Ohio. For sale by All Dealers, Watkins & Co., General Agents.



**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.**

**PORTS.**

(For Invalids and General Use.)

For des.  
Case.

**B.—VINTAGE,** superior quality, Red Capsule... \$14.40

**C.—FINE OLD VINTAGE,** superior quality. Black Seal Capsule..... 16.20

**D.—VERY FINE OLD VIN-**

TAGE,

extra superior.

Violet Capsule..... 20.40

**E.—One of the Finest VINTAGES in the Market.**

Gold Capsule..... 30.00

Port, after removal should be rested for a month before use. Wine required for drinking at once should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out. These Wines are too favourably known to need comment.

Sample bottles, and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**  
Queen's Road Central.

The publication of this issue commences at 5.30 p.m.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1900.

The present insurrection in North China, even if it does nothing else, is serving a good purpose in once more directing the attention of the civilised world to the affairs of China. In this way, good may come out of evil. Not since the close of the China-Japan war have the newspapers of England devoted so much space to the discussion of the China question, for Chinese affairs bulk more largely in the newspapers to hand by recent mails than they did during the flight of Kang Yu-wei and the massacre of the Reformers of the period when the deposition of the Emperor was threatened. This, in itself, is a huge sign, but it is doubtful if the majority in England quite understand the true meaning of the situation in the Far East. They do not comprehend the characteristics which differentiate the Chinese from any other race, and still more the so-called Chinese Government from any other Government. Great Britain's hands being full with the settlement of South Africa, few dare to hope that the Salisbury Administration will play a stronger game in China than has characterised its policy hitherto. Many have a vague notion that something should be done to restore British prestige at Peking, but just what that something should be they are not prepared to state.

It is refreshing to find in the *Daily Mail* a statement of the situation which, if not quite wide of the mark, in some respects, shows that the attitude of the British subjects in the Far East towards the Chinese is being criticised by an impartial and outspoken observer. A short despatch from the Peking correspondent of that enterprising journal states, "indeed, indeed," that the local Press in the Chinese ports—and we suppose Hongkong is included in the category—is controlled by the British firms; that "the old China hand" is responsible for the decay in British commercial influence; that too much power is wielded by the compradores of the old-established firms; that the compradores are invariably involved in the insurrectionary movements in China and the secret societies by which Chinese society is honeycombed; that Kang Yu-wei, who is supported by the British firms at the instigation of their compradores, is an arch-impostor; that the British Consuls are paragons, but their knowledge of China, the Chinese and Chinese literature is ignored, and they themselves belittled by the British merchants; that the compradores are more corrupt than the present Chinese officials, and that if they had the power in their own hands they would neither reform the country nor open it up to the foreigner; that if the Manchu dynasty is upset and the Dowager Empress and her party overthrown, chaos and anarchy would result, and the ensuing probable partition would entail foreign interference which might involve the nations of Europe in deadly combat. There is also an allegation that the old-established British firms in China form a ring to monopolise business and warp any enterprise that they do not initiate and control." This specific allegation, which is worthy of attention by those concerned, is repeated in the following words: "While the British ring is trying to keep out competition from their own countrymen, and retain China as a close borough for themselves, the Russians, French, Germans, and Belgians, and Americans, who have no national ring to contend with, are showing extraordinary activity in railway and commercial development. This is a serious allegation to make, and yet, at times, it would almost seem to contain an element of truth." There is a belief in some quarters that new British firms are discouraged. For our own part, we have stoutly advocated in these columns a stronger assertion of British commercial policy as distinct from the cosmopolitan policy carried on in Hongkong and Shanghai, not because we are antagonistic to foreigners in themselves or to foreign industry and commercial enterprise, but because we have recognised the multiplication of foreign business houses as against the comparative stagnation of the British. During the past few months, we have had ample demonstration of German enterprise, and if the man in the street were asked his opinion he would unhesitatingly declare that foreign competition is infringing more than ever on British interests in the Far East. We have not lost confidence in our British merchants and traders, and are convinced that when the true position is realised the reaction will lead to a more progressive, enlightened and unselfish policy. This may appear to be a sideswipe, but it is evident that the correspondent of the *Daily Mail* attaches considerable importance to it as bearing upon the general British policy towards China. Some of our readers will doubtless be prepared to join issue with him on the point. The other points raised by this correspondent would occupy too much space if dealt with in detail. Whatever may be the case else, where we do not believe that the Prose of Hongkong is controlled by the British firms in Hongkong, still less by the compradores element in those firms. On the other hand, several articles have appeared in the *China Mail* dealing with details in the

comprador system, and pointing out the dangers that are arising by a too lavish subordination of British firms to the comprador element. That the compradores are involved in the secret societies of China, may or may not be true, but they are certainly more enlightened than the average Chinaman of the interior, judged by European standards, and we do believe they are earnest in their desire for reform in order to expand foreign trade with China. Have again the foolish element, because an expansion of foreign trade means a large increase to the compradores' incomes. But that, after all, is inevitable whenever the reform of China comes, whether a Manchu or a Ming occupies the throne at Peking.

The only other point we can touch upon in the present article is the allegation that Kang Yu-wei is an arch-impostor. He is rather a bright spot in a desert of Chinese chicanery and wrongdoing. He may or may not have been induced in his advice to the Emperor, but his own story of his intercourse with his young master is a convincing narrative, and if he is to be believed at all, and we think he must be, there is every reason why the foreign Powers should interfere on behalf of the Emperor and rid the Chinese body politic of the anti-progressive official who misgoverned this country of illustrious possibilities.

Professor H. H. Douglas, who is a safer guide to follow than the Peking correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, in an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, shows a warmer and wiser appreciation of Kang Yu-wei and the Reform movement. Professor Douglas says with truth that the action of the Chinese Government is entirely divorced from the sentiment of the country, going on to say, "With blind obstinacy the Manchurians of the Empire are proving themselves to be as much opposed to reason and as much wedded to their fossilised system of government as they have ever been, while their immediate actions have shown that the only reply they were willing to vouchsafe to reformers is the old-world formula of the executioner's sword." He holds to the opinion, as most every unbiased judicial observer, that the action of Kang Yu-wei and his following—it may be called the compradores class if need be—is bringing about an intellectual awakening of China, which will bear fruit in due season. Contact with foreigners and the enlightenment it brings cannot fail to produce dissatisfaction with the hide-bound ignorance of the ruling class in China, and just as the Manchester or concurring school of politicians has exercised a wise and powerful influence upon British policies, so with the compradores or commercial classes of China re-create in time the whole system of political life in China. We cannot do better than conclude this article with the following quotation from Professor Douglas:—

"For the first time in the history of the people, the educated classes have become aware of their ignorance, and of their consequent impotence as a nation, and are holding out their hands for help. From their Government they seek for bread and they were given a stone, and it now only remains for them to work out their own enlightenment with such help as they can get from outside. It is a noticeable fact that the Chinese colonists in California, the Straits Settlements, and elsewhere are forming organisations and collecting money for the education of their stay-at-home countrymen in Western knowledge, while the foreign Society which has already been mentioned [Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese] and other independent agencies are doing their utmost to foster the praiseworthy efforts of native workers. Like all large bodies the Chinese people are slow in moving, but the time will inevitably come when there will be an impetus from within which will compel them to push forward, and when that psychological moment arrives the Dowager Empress' government will have either to bend or to break before the national will; unless, indeed, it shall have been already dismissed by the action of the revolutionary forces which are always in being within the Chinese borders."

It must be borne in mind that Kang Yu-wei has shown an anti-foreign tendency in his efforts towards reform, but because we have recognised the multiplication of foreign business houses as against the comparative stagnation of the British. During the past few months, we have had ample demonstration of German enterprise, and if the man in the street were asked his opinion he would unhesitatingly declare that foreign competition is infringing more than ever on British interests in the Far East. We have not lost confidence in our British merchants and traders, and are convinced that when the true position is realised the reaction will lead to a more progressive, enlightened and unselfish policy. This may appear to be a sideswipe, but it is evident that the correspondent of the *Daily Mail* attaches considerable importance to it as bearing upon the general British policy towards China. Some of our readers will doubtless be prepared to join issue with him on the point. The other points raised by this correspondent would occupy too much space if dealt with in detail. Whatever may be the case else,

where we do not believe that the Prose of Hongkong is controlled by the British firms in Hongkong, still less by the compradores element in those firms. On the other hand, several articles have appeared in the *China Mail* dealing with details in the

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

### Notes by the Way.

H.M. battleship *Cobinh* arrived from Singapore this afternoon.

The return of plague cases up to noon on the 21st July showed that 5 fresh cases and 3 deaths occurred during the preceding 24 hours.

Two Japanese seamen brutally assaulted a sampan man last night, and are confined for a month in Victoria Gaol. They had ordered the sampan, and because the owner of the boat had marked his neck and face.

Chinaman Assails a Soldier.

A gunner in the Asiatic Artillery complained, at the Magistracy to-day, of being assaulted by a Chinaman. He said he was doing duty at the Barracks yesterday when he had occasion to "move on" a crowd of Chinese who had gathered to watch the buglers practice. One of the Chinese threw a stone at him. The Chinaman was sent to jail for two months.

The Disappearance of a Launch.

The crew, nine in number, of the launch *Cheong Yuen* which disappeared mysteriously from Hongkong Harbour the other night appeared before Mr Hazelton this afternoon, when they were charged with piracy. They were remanded, bail being fixed at \$2,000 each. One at least of the prisoners has managed to raise this amount.

Fire.

A fire occurred this morning at 274 Queens Road, which is used as a tobacco shop. The fire is supposed to have broken out in the drying room behind the shop. The second and third floors of the building were soon in flames. The fire brigades were quickly on the scene but did not manage to subdue the fire till damage to the extent of \$9,000 had been done. The place is insured with the Norwich Union Insurance Company for \$9,000.

The Full Penalty.

A Chinese detective caught a fellow countryman of his, yesterday, carrying a suspiciously heavy looking parcel along the street. He asked what the man had in it and he seemed afraid to tell. The detective accordingly opened the parcel and found 750 pounds of revolver ammunition. The man was brought to the Magistracy to-day, and fined \$250 with the alternative of three months' imprisonment. The arms were intended for some armed attack. The arms etc., were forfeited.

Preparing for an Armed Attack.

Yesterday, Sergeant Birchall saw a boat proceeding in the direction of Kowloon. He gave chase and found on board four magazine rifles and 200 rounds of ammunition concealed in the hold. The master of the boat was arrested and, at the Magistracy to-day, was fined \$250 with the alternative of three months' imprisonment. Mr Hazelton said he had no doubt these arms were intended for some armed attack. The arms etc., were forfeited.

A Clan Fight.

Last night sections of the San Wai and the Tung Kun clans came to blows and clashed. The Tung Kun men were carrying firewood to a gildom in San Wu Lane. The lane was blocked by the San Wai men, who were packing sugar. A dispute arose which ended in a free fight, about 20 a side. One of the San Wai men, lost his head and attacked his opponent with a hooked cleaver, inflicting a deep gash beneath the right arm. He then threatened others with similar treatment, but when the police came on the scene he bolted. He was arrested this morning by a Chinese detective and, at the Magistracy to-day, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Other four of the disturbers of the peace were sent to prison for a month each.

The Double Bottom Trick.

A great amount of thieving has of late been going on among the Chinese workmen engaged at the Naval Yard and, notwithstanding fines and imprisonments, the epidemic of kleptomania continues as brisk as ever. This morning a foreman carpenter employed at the Naval Yard, and a carpenter belonging to Kowloon Naval Depot, had an appointment with Mr Hazelton, for whom he had up before Mr Hazelton, for service. Evidence was given which showed that the prisoners were sent to move a tool chest. The chest seemed new like and attracted the attention of the police who demanded a search. This man was willingly led to the prison.

Opinion here is that it is easy enough to obtain the code and manufacture a telegram for transmission after the Legations have been captured.

It is believed that this is simply a subterfuge to force the Powers to negotiate with Li Hung Chang.

[These messages which Yuan Shih Kai receives he is receiving from the capital are too frequent occurrences to be true. It is a very fair question to ask—if the Empress Dowager is able to communicate so freely with the officials in the provinces and is anxious for the safety of the Foreign Ministers, why does she not forward a signed document from any of the Foreign Ministers? It seems somewhat paradoxical that the Chinese Ambassador at London and Washington should be receiving communications from the Foreign Ministers at the capital.

There is blood in the source, from which our systems are built up, and from which we derive our mental as well as our physical capabilities.

If the blood is diseased the bed is diseased.

It is the Blood Disease.

</



